

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

BRYAN AND SEWALL.

Chicago, July 8.—Democratic national conventions as a general rule are spirited, warm-blooded, impulsive and generous.

Noted party chieftains have invariably been greeted with applause. The big men as they entered were given the "glad face," the "welcome cheer," the genial "whoop, whoop," of kindly recognition.

To-day the party chieftains, as a general rule, entered without recognition. Wm. C. Whitney, the grand vizier of the national convention of four years ago, was not recognized during his long parade from the side entrance of the hall to his seat well in the rear of the delegates' reservation. Following Whitney marched the big ex-Postmaster General Bissell. Then came ex-Congressman Tracey, Geo. B. McClelland, ex-Mayor Hugh Grant, Governor Culbertson and other notables, but no demonstration greeted them.

Tuesday—First Day.

It was 10 minutes to 1 when Chairman Harry called the convention to order. He made no speech. Prayer was rendered by a youthful divine of the Episcopal church, very clerical in appearance. When Mr. Harry announced, on behalf of the national committee, that David B. Hill had been selected for temporary chairman, a hush went through the hall, as everybody expected active proceedings were about to begin. Clayton of Alabama arose from the platform and submitted a minority report from the national committee to the convention, substituting Daniel for Hill.

Contrary to the general expectation a debate ensued. It was not, on the whole, a brilliant debate. There were some good speeches and some dull speeches, but no excellent speech.

Mr. Ladd of Illinois and Mr. St. Clair of West Virginia perhaps carried off the honors of the debate.

A vote on the question resulted in favor of Daniel, and he was escorted to the chair and made a speech. The vote stood 556 to 340.

committee was not quite ready a five minute recess was declared in which the convention was addressed by ex-Gov. Hogg of Texas. He was followed by Senator Blackburn, Gov. Altgeld, and Geo. Williams.

A partial report of the credentials committee was then made and adopted. It then reported that three hours would be required to complete its report and that the convention could not adopt a platform without the titles to seats settled. So, although Finlay of Ohio moved to proceed, adjournment was made at 1:37 o'clock p. m. until 5 o'clock p. m.

At 5:40 the convention reassembled and the committee reported. The



W. J. BRYAN.

minority report brought out many speeches and then the roll was called.

Alabama, the first state called, started a revolt against the majority. Although a solid silver delegation, a challenge of her vote developed the fact that seven votes in the delegation favored the gold delegates. But under the unit rule, Alabama's 22 votes were cast against the minority report. The gold men got 11 out of California's 18 silver votes, two of which were cast by Senator White and Congressman Maguire.

Indiana's silver delegation furnished

The sentence was cut short here, most definitely buried and overwhelmed under a tempest of howls, groans, shrieks, hoots and hisses. It was two or three minutes before business began again, and the chairman ruled that the point could not be raised until the roll call was finished.

Governor Altgeld began again: "Then I ask—" He got no further. The crowd overwhelmed him with their cries.

It was convention mob rule.

The silver men attempted a counter demonstration when business had been taken up again, and the favorable vote of Ohio was called, but their effort was a feeble breath after the tempest for gold. The gold men took their turn again when Pennsylvania's vote was announced for them, but they were satisfied with a mild cheer.

The vote was announced, 558 noes, 368 ayes, 8 not voting, 1 absent. Its announcement set the convention afire with another tremendous flame.

The silver men had their turn in earnest. The scene showed plainly the complexion of the assembly. The silver men howled for 19 minutes. The majority report was adopted.

The report of the committee on permanent organization was called for, and Delegate Finley of Ohio, its chairman, made his way to the stage and read the list of permanent officers selected, which was headed by Senator White of California for chairman, and Thomas J. Cogan of Ohio for secretary.

Mr. Finley, Senator Vest of Missouri and Judge McConnell of Illinois were appointed a committee to escort Senator White to the platform.

The appearance of the distinguished committee on the platform with their charge was the signal for a most cordial reception. Temporary Chairman Daniel, in yielding the gavel to the California Senator, made a most graceful speech, thanking the convention for its courtesy. Senator White followed in a neat and brief speech, and then came the inevitable gavel presentation. It was made by W. A. Clark of Montana. It was a handsome silver mallet, given in the name of the greatest mining state of the union, Mr. Clark said.

The net result of the day's session

sent the name of Bryan, and seconding speeches were made by T. J. Kernan of Louisiana, Clutz of North Carolina, Dockery of Wisconsin, and George Fred Williams of Massachusetts. Senator Turpie named Matthews of Indiana, seconded by Trippet of California, and ex-Congressman Fred White presented Boies. For nearly an hour the officers lost control of the crowd, and several attempts at seconding speeches were little more than pantomimes. Then John S. Rhea, of Kentucky, nominated Senator Blackburn, seconded by St. Clair of West Virginia and Foote of California; and A. W. Patrick, of Ohio, nominated John R. McLean.

After Boies had been presented, Minnie F. Murray, editor of the Nashua (Io.) Reporter, clad in white, and holding flags, led the cheering for twenty minutes. When Blackburn was named the band played "Old Kentucky Home," and the convention had another round of cheering.

At 12:45 a. m. the convention adjourned until 10 a. m. Friday.

Friday—Fourth Day.

Another day of the convention brought forth turbulence, intensity and a remarkable demonstration of the power of oratory to stir men's reason.

Chairman White called the convention to order at 10:57, and after prayer the announcement was made that roll call for nominations was still in order. Harry of Pennsylvania nominated ex-Gov. Robt. E. Pattison, and Miller of Oregon added the name of Sylvester Pennoyer. Nominations then closed and voting began.

At 11:00 the first ballot was begun and it resulted in 233 for Bland and 105 Bryan. Boies received only 86.

Second ballot—Bland, 281; Bryan, 197; Pattison, 100.

On the third ballot Bryan's strength was manifest and the fourth ballot gave him 280, and Bland 241.

When the fifth ballot was announced Bryan had 504—two thirds. At this point Gov. Stone of Missouri withdrew the name of Bland, and was followed by Boies. Senator Turpie moved that the nomination be made unanimous. Governor of Texas then said that "in view of the fact that the friends of Mr. Bland have withdrawn his name from this contest, I am instructed by the majority of the delegates from Texas to cast the votes of that state for William J. Bryan."

A Texas delegate: "I am one of the minority and I refuse to change my vote for Bryan. I want to say further, Mr. Chairman, that no man of the same capacity—"

This was as far as the delegate got. The chair cut him off by ruling that he was out of order and by pounding with the gavel upon his desk. Without any motion, the chairman declared an informal recess of an indefinite length, and the convention readily fell into the scheme in order to permit the Bryan men to vent enthusiasm, which had not all escaped in the previous demonstration made by them in favor of their candidate. Every person in the hall arose to his or her feet and, almost too tired to yell, still sent up a shout for the Nebraska man who had secured the nomination. Once more the procession of the states paraded about the hall, all taking part in the march but Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Maine, Delaware and Connecticut, which remained solidly rooted in their places while the crowd seethed and shrieked around them. The Bland Marching Club and its band headed the procession, with "Marching through Georgia" and "Dixie." With music, and tramp, tramp, tramp of thousands of feet, the crowd entertained itself through a period of about 10 minutes with occasional shrieks of "Bryan, Bryan."

After a number of other changes had been made to Mr. Bryan, the chairman put the motion of Senator Turpie of Indiana to make the nomination unanimous, and declared the vote carried.

When quiet was restored the chairman announced that a recess would be taken until 8 o'clock in the evening.

The evening session was a farce. At 8:45 order was called and as soon as Gen. Bragg of Wisconsin had explained that it was not the wish of his state delegates that their colors had been used in the Bryan parade, a motion for adjournment to 10 o'clock Saturday was made. After much objecting by members and spectators the motion carried, and at 9 o'clock the crowd dispersed.

Saturday—Fifth Day.

The convention reassembled at 10:55. Although the doors had been thrown open to the public there were fewer than 2,500 people in the hall. Not one-half of the delegates were present. John R. McLean of Ohio, George W. Fithian of Illinois, James Hamilton Lewis of Washington, Joseph C. Sibley of Pennsylvania, George Fred Williams of Massachusetts, John R. Williams of Illinois, Arthur Sewall of Maine, Joseph C. S. Blackburn of Kentucky, John W. Daniel of Virginia, W. F. Harry of Pennsylvania, Richard P. Bland of Missouri, H. M. Teller of Colorado, Sylvester Pennoyer of Oregon and Walter Clarke of North Carolina received votes on the first ballot vice president. On the fourth Sewall of Maine had 261 votes.

fifth ballot there was a stampede and Sewall was nominated.

Resolutions were adopted empowering the national committee to fix the time and place for holding the next national convention and to choose for its chairman and members of the executive committee persons not members of the national committee; resolutions thanking the presiding officers, Daniel, White and Richardson, and thanking the city and people of Chicago for their hospitality. The convention then adjourned sine die.

AT BRYAN'S HOME.

Unrestrained jubilation at the announcement of his nomination.

Lincoln, Neb., July 11.—The news of Mr. Bryan's nomination was received in Lincoln with tumultuous cheering and in a few moments the streets were filled with an overjoyed crowd, who speedily spread the tidings far and wide. Citizens, irrespective of party, expressed their appreciation of the honor conferred upon Lincoln in selecting its most distinguished citizen for the presidency. Factory whistles were blown for hours and the cannon from the State University were brought into requisition to express the general joy. Last night the whole town turned out. The main streets were choked with people, cannon saluted, factory whistles shrieked, fireworks illuminated the sky and traction engines stationed at the principal streets added to the fearful din and noise. A monster reception by citizens is being arranged for Bryan upon his return to the city.

CONTENTION SIDE TALK.

Chicago has earned the distinction not only of building the biggest convention hall in the world, but also of furnishing the largest and noisiest crowd of spectators.

The leaders of the national silver party and the populist party who are in Chicago declare unanimously that their organizations will indorse the nomination of Bryan at the convention to be held in St. Louis on July 22.

After Bryan's nomination the following dispatch was received from Bland: "The nominee of the convention is very able and worthy man. He is fully informed on the silver question, and his whole heart and soul are in the cause. All of his sympathies are with the people. If he is elected he will carry out the platform, and I have no doubt that he will sweep the country in November. I want to say that I heartily indorse the platform and the candidate. Whatever I can do to insure the election of Mr. Bryan will be done. When the time comes I will go on the stump and will assist otherwise."

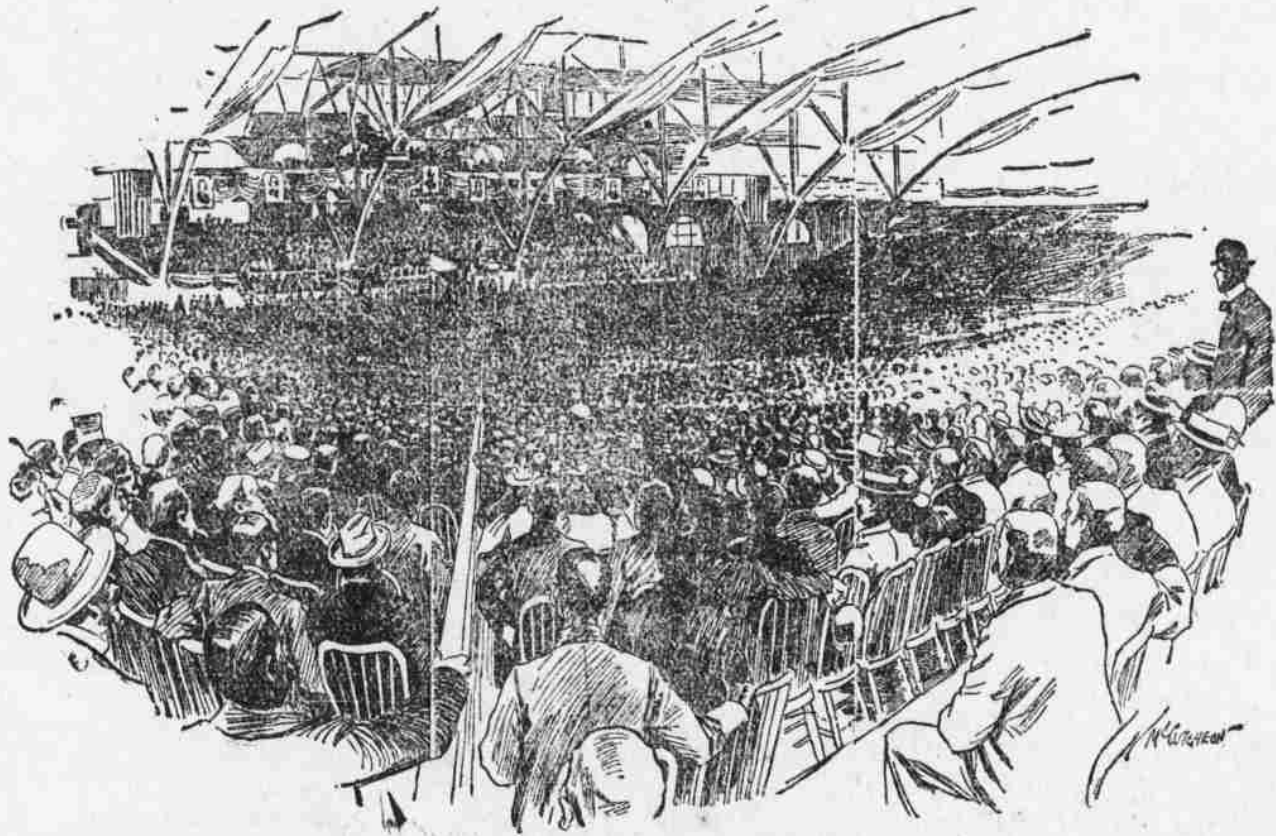
R. P. BLAND.

Governor Hogg of Texas, is an inveterate chewer of tobacco. His daily consumption of the weed averages about five ounces. He is what may be termed a "slow chewer," that is to say, the bulky Texan rarely expectorates. Through the failure of Colonel Martin, the sergeant-at-arms, to provide cuspidors, the governor was placed in a rather tight place Wednesday. No time had been set for the delivery of his speech and he was unprepared when called upon, having secreted in his jowl about a half pint of tobacco juice. There was nothing for the Texan to do but to unload, and this he did after a heroic struggle with his conscience.

William J. Bryan of Nebraska is a champion orator. In fact his speech Thursday night will go down in political history as an epochal effort of rare oratory. This young giant, with the light of genius radiating from every line of his handsome features, played with an audience of 18,000 people at will. With the fiery force of his words he brought men to their feet in a delirium of excitement, and with a wave of his hand he held them in check. At his command the roar of cheering voices reverberated from rafters to rafters in the coliseum and far out into the smoky atmosphere of South Chicago. At his command the vast building was as silent as a tomb, save for the clear intonations of his wonderful voice. At the close of his speech a wonderful ovation awaited him. The cheering was prolonged and earnest, and clearly demonstrated the effect of his ability as a mover of hearts.

The remnant of a convention completed its work Saturday, and a more dreary and spiritless national assemblage had never been seen in this country. It required a long session of five hours to find a nominee for vice president. Only enough of the gold delegates remained in their seats to cast the vote of their states or to decide the vote. The chairs of New York and Pennsylvania were generally empty or occupied by pages or visitors. For fifths of the seats in the galleries were vacant, though they were thrown to the public. The proceedings there were enthusiasm on the first grand march of the ticket was what the

FIFTEEN THOUSAND PEOPLE WERE THERE.



SCENE IN CHICAGO COLISEUM JUST AFTER THE OPENING OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION JULY 7.

When the routine proceedings began after the delivery of the chairman's speech, it was plain that the new forces had taken charge of the proceedings.

Jones of Arkansas was the first person recognized. He offered the resolution thanking Harry.

White of California was next recognized. He had a resolution providing that the rules of the last convention and of the Fifty-third congress be adopted for the temporary government of the convention.

Hogg of Texas followed with a resolution providing for a call of the roll and the announcement by the different delegations of their representatives on the various committees.

The gentlemen who have so long ruled and directed democratic national conventions sat in their seats as spectators.

The course of empire had passed from the east to the west.

The roll of states was then called under the customary practice, and the selections for memberships on the various committees were announced. The delegates and spectators began leaving at this juncture, and the convention adjourned at 4:43 to meet this morning at 10 o'clock.

Wednesday—Second Day.

At exactly 10:55 o'clock Senator Daniel rapped for order. Rev. Francis Edward Green, an Episcopalian minister of Cedar Rapids, Io., who has the distinction of having prayed for peace and harmony at two previous democratic conventions, was introduced, and delivered the invocation.

Reports of committees was to be the first business, but as the credentials

eight of their 30 votes for the gold delegates. Delegate Holdeman of the Kentucky delegation, by a challenge, uncovered two affirmative votes in that delegation. There were three votes in the Massachusetts delegation for seating the silver delegates and one in Maryland. Mr. Stevenson of Michigan cast the 28 votes of his state, in which there were 12 silver votes, in favor of keeping the gold men in their seats. There was wild cheering when ex-Governor Flower cast the 72 votes of New York for the minority report. It continued for a full minute, when the cheering suddenly swelled into a roar.

The gold delegates mounted their chairs and waved their handkerchiefs, while the galleries grew perfectly frantic with enthusiasm. They shouted, whistled, stamped their feet, flung their hats aloft and turned the convention into pandemonium. The enthusiasm rose and fell, only to rise again like the oncoming tides of the ocean. Up to that time it was unquestionably the most enthusiastic scene of the convention.

Chairman Daniel held up his hand for order, but he was not heeded. He ordered the clerk to call the roll, but that official's voice would not penetrate four feet into the whirlwind of sound. The silver men in the galleries hissed. The silver leaders on the floor were manifestly disturbed.

During the manifestation Gov. Altgeld attempted to be recognized by the chair and after ten minutes of futile effort was finally able to be heard.

"I rise to a point of order" he shouted. "I desire to challenge the vote of Michigan. We are proceeding here under the rules of the Fifty-third Congress—"

was the seating of the Nebraska delegation. This was the signal for a wild demonstration in honor of Bryan, the "boy orator of the Platte." The crowds returned to convention hall expecting a protracted night session and decisive action on the platform. There was further delay, however, in the committee on credentials.

A motion for adjournment was made at 9:30 and the spectators poured out.

Thursday—Third Day.

The convention assembled with less of the preliminary confusion that marked the two previous days. Immediately after the prayer, Senator Jones of Arkansas presented the platform. The minority report against free coinage, with international agreement, was read. Senator Tillman of South Carolina, Senator Jones of Arkansas and ex-Representative W. J. Bryan of Nebraska made speeches for free silver. Senator Hill of New York, senator Vilas of Wisconsin and ex-Gov. William E. Russell of Massachusetts, spoke against 16 to 1 and other features of the platform. After nearly four hours of oratory, the minority report was rejected and the platform was adopted. The test vote was 303 to 626, free silver having more than two-thirds. A recess was taken until 8 p. m.

The convention was called to order for the night session at 8:35 p. m. Senator Vest led off with the presentation of Bland for the presidential nomination. Seconding speeches were made by David Overmeyer of Kansas, ex-Congressman J. R. Williams of Illinois, John L. Rawlins of Utah, J. W. Bailey of Texas and Paul Jones of Arkansas. Hal Lewis, of Georgia, pre-